

6 AC 44141(3)



SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR ENDED - 31st DECEMBER, 1968

A. H. D. B. MHS  
C. 407  
A. H. D. L.



SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE  
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1968

Chairman

Councillor W. Hanson

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. W. L. B. Allen

Councillor S. R. Bleach

Councillor J. V. M. Tanner

Councillor T. M. Dibbo

Councillor A. P. Wallis

Councillor D. A. Seagrave

Councillor J. M. Winn

Councillor B. L. Stringer

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The Grange, Southover, LEWES.  
Telephone No. Lewes 4282

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Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager:-

J. Murdoch, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst.P.C.

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Additional Public Health Inspector and Deputy Housing Manager:-

R. Bower, M.A.P.H.I.

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Office Staff:-

Miss M. F. Cheal. (Clerk)

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To the Chairman and Members of the Seaford Health & Housing Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Seaford for 1968.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

Twenty-four cases of infectious disease were notified during the year, of which fifteen were cases of measles. Routine measles vaccination was started for children in the second year of life and for susceptible children up to school leaving age who have neither been immunised nor had natural measles. It is unlikely that vaccination played much part in reducing the number of measles cases in 1968. It will be interesting to see if there is any reduction in the 1969 figures which will have to be compared with those for 1967, the last measles year (212 cases). One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year.

There was only limited progress to report once again during the year on the proposed sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Bishopstone. This is part of a joint scheme to drain both Bishopstone in Seaford Urban District and Norton in the Chailey Rural District. A joint scheme has been agreed between the two authorities and a formal agreement has now been made. Details of the scheme have been sent to the Ministry. There is no indication when work will commence. It should be stressed that one object of the scheme is to protect the water supply at Poverty Bottom which although lying outside the Seaford boundary supplies the authority with its water.

Consideration of any improvements to the method of discharging crude sewage into the sea has been deferred. The number of complaints from the public continues to be small but with the growth of the town the problem is likely to get worse. Even if the health risks are minimal, it cannot be a good advertisement for a seaside town to discharge all the untreated sewage through an outfall at one end of the beach used by the public.

Attention is drawn to the number of deaths from cancer of the lung (11). Although this is the same as in 1967, throughout England and Wales this largely preventable disease is killing more and more people each year. The total for 1967 for England and Wales was 28,188 compared with 12,396 in 1949. The number of deaths from this cause is rising by about 1,000 a year at the present time. The medical profession is convinced, though not entirely, since some doctors still continue to smoke cigarettes, that the cause of these premature deaths is cigarette smoking. Doctors have reduced their smoking considerably more than any other group of people and statistics are showing conclusively that the number of deaths from lung cancer in doctors is now falling. Amongst smokers there is also an increased rate of heart disease, of bronchitis and of cancer of the bladder.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Murdoch, the chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager, and to Mr. Bower, the Assistant Public Health Inspector, for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I  
STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	4,274
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1968)	14,700
Population (1901 Census)	3,355
Population (1931 Census)	6,925
Population (1951 Census)	9,001
Population (1961 Census)	10,994
Net decrease in population during the year	300
Number of inhabited houses 1931	1,480
Number of inhabited houses 1951	2,606
Number of inhabited houses 1961	3,800
Number of inhabited houses 1968	5,966
Rateable Value (1st April, 1969)	£746,761
Estimated product of a penny rate	£3,000

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

1. Births & Birth Rate

	<u>SEAFORD</u>	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>	<u>&amp; WALES</u>
Live births	156			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	10.6			
x Corrected birth rate	19.3		16.9	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	10.9			
Still births	3			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	18.9		14.0	
Total live and still births		Male Female Total		
Live births				
Legitimate	82	57	139	
Illegitimate	6	11	17	
TOTALS:	88	68	156	
		Male Female Total		
Still births				
Legitimate	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
TOTALS:	1	2	3	

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	273		
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	18.6		11.9
x Corrected death rate	8.2		
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	Nil		

2. Deaths & Death Rates (Continued)

	<u>SEAFORD</u> <u>U.D.</u>	<u>ENGL AND &amp; WALES</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	0	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	0	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	0	12.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	0	10.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	18.9	25.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion) Number of deaths rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	198
	0	0.2

In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar-General supplied comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.82 to the crude birth rate of 10.6, the adjusted rate becomes 19.3 which is above the rate for England and Wales at 16.9. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.44 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 8.2. This is below the rate for England and Wales at 11.9.

POPULATION

The population of Seaford for the last ten years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1959	11,080	105	178	9.4		16.0	
1960	11,480	114	172	9.9	11.4	14.9	12.1
1961	11,860	111	184	9.3	10.7	15.5	12.5
1962	12,230	123	182	10.1	11.2	14.9	12.5
1963	12,730	126	217	9.9	16.4	17.0	11.6
1964	14,030	163	190	11.6	22.5	13.5	7.4
1965	14,460	160	241	11.1	22.5	16.7	8.3
1966	14,700	166	215	11.3	22.9	14.6	6.9
1967	15,000	179	244	11.9	21.6	16.3	7.8
1968	14,700	156	273	10.6	19.3	18.6	8.2

The population shows a decrease of 300 over the figure of 15,000 for 1967. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case. The 1968 estimate of the Registrar General is not in accordance with estimates made by the staff of this Council. However, it could be that the upward adjustment of the population figures in 1964 was excessive and that a downward adjustment was subsequently found to be necessary. Whatever juggling takes place with these figures, the population of Seaford continues to grow at about 400 persons per year and the town continues to expand. During the year a further 195 houses were completed by private enterprise and another 53 units of Council accommodation were provided.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in Seaford during 1968. Only two maternal deaths have occurred in the district during the past nineteen years, during which period 2,412 births have taken place.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

No infant deaths occurred during 1968.

### BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1968 was 10.6 per 1,000 population.

### DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1968 was 18.6 per 1,000 population and does not call for any comment. The average age at death of Seaford residents was 75.1 years.

Highest age at death was 99 years.  
Lowest age at death was 19 years.

### MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths
(1)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	96
(2)	Cancer (all sites)	55
	(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for)	11

4.0

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action was taken during the year under the above legislation.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year								75 & over
				1-4 Weeks	5-15 Weeks	15-25 Weeks	25-35 Weeks	35-45 Weeks	45-55 Weeks	55-65 Weeks	65-75 Weeks	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms Etc.	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	11
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System Etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	9
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	16
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Pneumonia	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	Weeks								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	20	29
	F	166	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	16	39
													48

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review, the Medical Officer of Health for Seaford also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes, the Urban District of Newhaven and the Rural District of Chailey.

Two Public Health Inspectors carried out their particular duties in the Urban District of Seaford during the year.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex Hospital, Brighton.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council who have a centre at Newhaven which covers the Seaford area.

#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Although there are no hospital facilities in Seaford, Seaford residents have available the hospital and specialist services provided by the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee in Eastbourne. Similar facilities are provided in Brighton by the Brighton and Lewes Hospital Management Committee. Both these Management Committees are in the area of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of Smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the Seaford District Nursing Association.

#### PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTALLY DISORDERED

The East Sussex County Council administers the Mental Health Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Services provided by the East Sussex County Council Clinic in Sutton Road include:-

Toddlers	4th Thursday morning
Child Health	Every Tuesday afternoon
Ante-natal	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday afternoons
Dental	Monday to Friday
Diphtheria Immunisation and Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2nd & 4th Tuesday afternoons
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesday and Friday afternoons
Mothercraft and Ante-natal relaxation classes	Monday 3 - 4.30 p.m. Tuesday evenings 7 - 9 p.m. Thursday 3 - 4.30 p.m.
Chiropody for elderly and handicapped	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Wednesday
Speech Therapy	Mondays (by appointment)

### SECTION III

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. J. Murdoch has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district.

##### 1. STAFF

The staff consists of two Public Health Inspectors who also act as Housing Manager and Deputy Housing Manager. There is also one clerical assistant and one part-time rodent operative who is employed for five morning periods each week.

##### 2. HOUSING

The department is responsible for the administration of the Council's housing estates other than rent collection and the carrying out of repair work. With regard to the latter, complaints are dealt with through the housing department and full records are maintained including the issue of work tickets.

During the year 6 three bedroom houses, 19 two bedroom houses, 20 one bedroom flats and 8 one bedroom bungalows were completed. These were built to the Parker Morris standard including the provision of central heating.

195 houses were built by private enterprise during the year, compared with 246 in 1967.

##### Statistics

The following figures give an indication of the activities during the year in connection with allocations, transfers and the maintenance of the housing waiting list:-

##### Allocations:-

There were 68 allocations during 1968.

The number of applicants rehoused being:-

42 from the family list.

26 from the single bedroom flat list.

21 tenants were transferred to alternative accommodation.

1 exchange with a Lewisham tenant.

##### New Applications Received:-

Main List	64
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One bedroom flat list	31
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The position with respect to the number of applicants on the Housing waiting list at the end of the year was as follows:-

1st January 1968    31st December, 1968

Main List	89	97
One bedroom Flat List	<u>93</u>	<u>83</u>
	182	180

### 3. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949 - RODENT CONTROL

A free service is provided for all domestic premises, business premises being required to pay on an hourly basis plus the cost of material used. The work is carried out in the main by the part-time rodent operative who is employed for four hours each day for five days a week. He is under the general supervision of the Inspectors who provide advice and assistance as and when required.

The number of complaints received during 1968 was 192 compared with 172 for 1966 and 130 for 1967. This shows an increase but this is to be expected to some extent as the development of the district is proceeding steadily.

Apart from one major infestation that developed at the Cradle Hill Road tip there has been no incident of any undue significance throughout the period. The infestation at the tip was dealt with promptly but this area has to be regularly surveyed as it forms a natural attraction for rodents, especially in the Autumn and Winter.

There was some evidence of resistance to Warfarin poison by mice in several infestations. A change to another type of treatment produced satisfactory results in each case but the problem of resistance to various forms of poison bait among rats and mice is always in the background. So far there have been no reported cases of rats being resistant to Warfarin treatment in South East England although some areas already have this tricky problem to deal with.

The number of properties inspected was 191 with an additional 247 properties surveyed in conjunction with the main complaints while a total of 1,777 visits were made for inspection and treatment purposes.

### 4. SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

#### Ice-Cream

Fifty-four premises within the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

Eight samples were taken and the result of the Methylene Blue tests were graded as follows:-

Grade I	4
Grade II	3
Grade III	1
Grade IV	-

#### Food and Drugs Act 1955

#### Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus and Tuberculosis

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined.        | 2 |
| (ii) Number of positive samples found.             | - |
| (iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples. | - |

#### Food Premises

The food premises register now contains records of premises as follows:-

17 Sweets/Ice-Cream	5 Clubs
21 Grocers/Supermarkets	8 Butchers
7 Bakers/Confectioners	13 Greengrocers
9 Public Houses	4 Bakehouses
1 Dairy	16 Cafes/Coffee Bars/
7 Wines/Spirits	Restaurants
1 Ice-Cream Store (Bulk)	1 Health Foods
2 Fish & Chip	4 Wet Fish Shops
	10 Hotels

A large part of food retailing is now done through supermarkets which provide a wide range of foodstuffs. This probably is an aid to good food hygiene as the large firms involved in this trade carefully guard their reputation and go to considerable lengths to preserve it. The shops are usually of modern design and the financial resources are much greater than in the small family business. However, there is still the human element to contend with and incidents involving bad hygiene are still not rare enough which means that continual inspection is still required.

Food production and distribution also lies mainly in the hands of large firms of good standing but here again the human element still has to be relied upon and the complicated distribution channels can afford many opportunities for errors to occur. In general it could be said that there has been some improvement in hygiene as the pattern of the food industry slowly changes but there will always be a need for stringent supervision and inspection as the main line of defence against food poisoning and the lowering of quality standards.

Those premises required to have washing facilities under the Food Hygiene Regulations are equipped to the necessary standard and inspections are made to ensure that these are being properly used.

As there is no poultry processing premises within the district no special report is required in this respect.

#### Food Inspections

All meat coming into the district has been already inspected by other authorities and food inspection is confined to tinned foods and similar products. When the vendor has any doubt as to fitness, he seeks the aid of the department and is normally quite willing to surrender the article if found to be unfit.

#### Food Condemned

1 - 6 lbs tin Corned Beef	Decomposition
3 - 12 lbs 6 ozs. Tins Ham	Decomposition
1 - 10 lbs 1oz Tin Ham	Decomposition
2½ dozen tins Tomatoes	Decomposition
14 lbs Golden Smoked Haddock Cutlets	Decomposition
2,400 packets of various frozen foods ) Decomposition due to including vegetables, fruit, fish etc. ) refrigerator breakdown	

#### 5. WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. Samples were taken of this water supply throughout the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton as a test for bacterial purity. All samples submitted were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Almost every property throughout the district has a piped water supply provided by the Company direct to the house and in all cases the quality and quantity was maintained satisfactorily. A restaurant in a rural section of the district is supplied by a well and a close watch has been kept on this by frequent sampling. The bacteriological standard of these samples varied considerably from time to time, as is to be expected with this type of supply, but in view of the type of premises involved, the situation is under constant surveillance.

## 6. SWIMMING POOL

This is now widely used both by the various schools in the district and also private parties of children. It therefore serves a very useful purpose in this respect as it is a very desirable feature that as many children as possible should learn how to swim.

The pool was constructed some thirteen years ago and is not as efficient as a modern pool. The present economic situation precludes any expensive alterations but nevertheless reasonable standards are maintained throughout the season. Regular samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory while rigid control is maintained of the chlorination system to ensure that the necessary standards of hygiene are maintained.

## 7. SEWERAGE

Disposal is by discharge into the sea by a relatively short outfall but the currents are such that the effluent is almost invariably carried out to sea although there is some localised pollution around the mouth of the outfall. Regular checks are kept on the degree of pollution during the summer months to ascertain the general flow pattern of the discharge and to watch for any degree of pollution of the beaches.

The building development in the area continues and as this is superimposed on an existing sewer system some future improvements to the existing system will be required to eliminate the risk of surcharging. Here again the stringent economic situation presents difficulties in carrying out the required work.

## 8. CARAVANS

The one licensed site in the area consists of 200 caravans used on a seasonal basis only from April until October. The standard for 1968 was fully satisfactory and very few complaints have been received during the many years this camp has been in operation. Regular spot checks are made at varying times through the season and people visiting the site are interviewed as to the general conditions they find on the site.

The general administration standard is high and the provision of amenities is also satisfactory in all respects for this type of caravan camp.

Apart from a few individual caravans used in conjunction with dwelling houses, there are no other caravans used for human habitation within the district.

## 9. PUBLIC HEALTH - HOUSING

Number of nuisances and housing defects	75
Number where nuisance abated or defects remedied as a result of informal notice	75
Number of Statutory Notices served	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Closing Order on buildings and still operative	6

## 10. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The general standard prevailing in premises throughout the district coming under the control of this Act is satisfactory and in the main most premises were already providing the amenities required before the Act was passed. Informal notices were served where required but these were in the main for minor infringements.

## 11. GENERAL DUTIES

Some indication of the widespread duties of the department on health administration alone is given by the fact that the officers are specially authorised to enter premises under some twenty or more Acts of Parliament. When this is combined with housing administration it is apparent that at times there are heavy demands on departmental time, especially during the summer months when so many health matters require attention.

The department is often called upon by the general public for assistance and advice on many matters not coming within the province of normal duties and in these matters every effort is made to assist wherever possible in order to maintain good public relations.

## 12. FACTORIES ACT, 1961

In the Urban District there are nine factories on the register in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the above Act are enforced and 32 factories in which Section 7 only is enforced. During 1968 eighteen inspections were carried out. Details as follows:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	9	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	32	15	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-worker's premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	41	18	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH defects were found	
	FOUND	REMEDIED
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
TOTALS:	2	2

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK  
(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

NIL

#### SECTION IV

#### PREVELANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

24 cases of infectious disease were notified in Seaford during 1968. The details were as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES	ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	15	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	4	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-

The fall in the number of cases of infectious disease notified was due to reduction in measles cases from 212 to 15. This decrease was to be expected as measles epidemics usually occur in alternative years.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS:-						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 1964	others under 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1968	54	92	2	1	4	-	153
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1968	-	14	85	6	145	87	337

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. During 1968 in England and Wales there were no deaths from diphtheria and only seventeen cases compared with no deaths and nine cases in 1967. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high state of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

#### WHOOPING COUGH

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 1964	others under 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING 1968	53	92	2	1	1	-	149
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1968	-	14	83	6	2	2	107

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons under sixteen years of age were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1968.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	1	1	2	1	84	29	17	135
NUMBER REVACCINATED	-	-	-	-	-	5	48	53

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1968, one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified amongst Seaford residents. In addition, five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst people coming to live in the area. There was one death from tuberculosis during the year.

<u>AGE PERIOD</u>	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1968									
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 24	0	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 - 34	1 in	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 - 44	0	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 - 64	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 +	1 new	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

new = new case

in = transfer into district

Number of cases on register at December 31st, 1968.

<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
41	3	32	7	83

Whereas at December 31st, 1967, the number of cases on the register was:-

41	3	31	7	82
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